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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

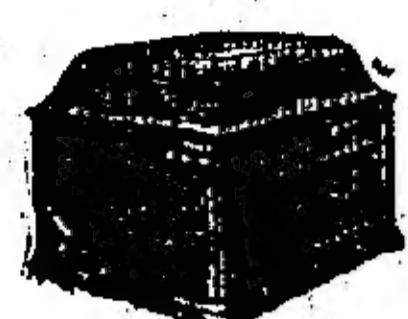
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[a34]

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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory.
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a141]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a364]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a432]

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2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a476]

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11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a476]

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12 Selected Ash Cues.
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[1134-1]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT,"

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a56]

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SODA WATER (Bottled bottles)	60
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TONIC WATER	75
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GINGER ALE	75
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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 21st, 1910.

As the time draws near when the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway will be completed the thoughts of many people in the Colony and many beyond who are interested in the line of steel which is to link Hongkong with the great Empire of China and ultimately with the continent of Europe and London itself are turned to the undertaking, which, though comparatively small in itself, is pregnant with great things for Hongkong and for foreign trade in China. The first of July, the day set apart for the opening ceremony, is being eagerly anticipated, and hopes are running high that the ambitions which have been so fondly entertained regarding the Colony's enterprise will not be disappointed. A triumphant success is not expected. The disillusionments that original estimates were nothing more than estimates have been too real to be forgotten, but while they may have had the effect of subduing some of the early exuberance with which the scheme was carried into being, they have not deprived the community of hope which "springs eternal in the human breast." Now that the worst is known, now that it is realised the Colony has to pay considerably more than was contemplated, Hongkong is ready to prove that it has not lost faith in the future of the Railway. The undertaking may not prove so remunerative as it was hoped, it may be quite a long time before any return on the outlay becomes appreciable, but still it is expected to bring incalculable benefits to Hongkong and its dependencies and to facilitate trade

The Portuguese cruiser *Don Caruso* will shortly arrive at Yokohama from Honolulu on a cruise around the world.

Admiral Ting Ju-chang, who surrendered the Chinese fleet during the China-Japan War, has, by Imperial decree, been reinstated in rank and granted marks of recognition.

W. C. Meyer, an American tourist, has been arrested at Yokohama while trying to steal a bronze image from a curio store in Moto-nachi. It is alleged that he has stolen a number of curios from stores.

Dissatisfaction has arisen against the direct transport of goods to Newchwang by the South Manchurian Railway, says a *Manchurian Dispatch*, and Chinese consignees have begun a boycott against the line.It is reported from Japanese sources that the German steamer *Jacob Diederichsen* has been sold by Messrs. A. Drowell & Co. to a buyer in Yamaguchi Ken. The vessel has been trading on the China Coast for the past several years, and will now be employed in the Hokkaido coasting trade, having been re-named the *Sanyo-maru*. She was transferred to the Japanese flag on May 4th.A curious application of the Press Law is reported from Seoul, where the local branch of the *Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha* (a Tokyo news agency) has been ordered by the Residency-General to be placed under the ban of suspension on account of having issued a report of the death of King Edward before the arrival of the official report. Loud complaints are heard against this interference with the freedom of the Press, and the Residency-General is being blamed for the lack of common-sense displayed.

very materially. The energy and the industry within view of the population at Kowloon are not without their effect on the community, and the varied occupations of the army of labour under the command of the Chief Resident Engineer bring prominently to the notice of all the immense work entailed by the construction of even a small railway. The configuration of the Peninsula has been completely changed. Hills have been removed, valleys have been made to disappear, land has risen where the waves of the sea lapped a sandy shore, roads have been diverted or had their elevation altered, and embankments have become a feature of the landscape. What a mighty transformation is conjured up by the mere statement of these works. A little distance from the scene of these great accomplishments may be viewed the remarkable engineering feat which pierced a mountain and produced the Beacon Hill tunnel, an achievement which captured the fancy of Hongkong more than other part of the undertaking, while further afield, rivers have been spanned, and a difficult country has been made subordinate to the railway. It is true the Colony is richer in experience and more impoverished financially since the enterprise was commenced, but though there was much to regret in the course of the construction, the completed work is likely to afford the community some satisfaction. A serviceable railway will have been provided, and, with common-sense methods distinguishing the management, there is no reason why the Kowloon-Canton Railway should not inaugurate a happier era for Hongkong and the trade for which it stands. Already the little line to the border is fast emerging from the apparent chaos suggested by the many operations in progress in its vicinity. The railway wharf has been used this week for the first time by a vessel which is discharging material for the Chinese section of the railway, and we are assured that the transit of such material will prove a welcome commencement of the goods traffic, welcome because it is remunerative. The temporary railway station near the Star Ferry wharf is taking shape. Already the booking-office window suggests trips to residents, and we can well imagine that a considerable revenue will come to the railway in the future by the facilities which it will offer tourists to visit Canton. At present many are deprived of the opportunity of seeing this wonderful city by reason of the fact that the steamers on which they are travelling do not remain here the twenty-four hours and more necessary for the performance of the journey, but when the return journey and an inspection of the city can be accomplished in ten hours a first-class tourist traffic should be developed. The prospect of such a through service is nearer than many seem to think. The British section should be formally opened in six weeks time, and if the Chinese care to beset themselves the remainder of the route could be completed in less than a year. Probably that work will receive a fillip through the commencement of the service on the British section, but without being unduly optimistic we may expect to see the through service completed in the early part of 1912.

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According to Japanese papers the Japanese residents in Hongkong are said to have represented to the authorities here that the Japanese committed to prison for sketching at Lyemun had no malicious intention, and that Mr. Funatsu, Consul-General, is conducting negotiations with a view to obtaining the man's release.

The Japanese subject who was recently arrested in Hongkong on a charge of taking photographs within the fortified zone, has (says the *Japan Mail*) been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 10 dollars. The man's name is given as "Takanishi" by some accounts and as "Nasu" by others. The Japanese themselves are so particular about the matter of taking photographs within their own fortified zones that they can not complain if other Powers treat them similarly. It was alleged, our readers will remember, that in this case the accused person was merely an artist out for a day's holiday and that his idea was to photograph a pretty scene without any reference to military matters. Such distinctions might possibly be established by very convincing evidence, but as a general rule a court of justice can not go behind the plain facts.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

To-day matches are:
Watson v. Civil Service.
Taikoo v. Wigwam.
Queen's College v. Kowloon.
Chinese Y. M. C. A. v. Y. M. C. A.

SUICIDE BY FIRE.

A remarkable case of suicide is reported from Fusan, Korea. On the 3rd instant, it appears, a man named Rinzo Fukukichi, aged 27, a fancy-goods merchant, forced his wife to put out his tongue, and bit it severely injuring the organ. The woman fainted from the pain of the wound. Seeing this the man poured kerosene over himself and set fire to it. Hearing him staggering about the room the neighbours rushed in. By this time he was in a blaze, and before they could extinguish the fire the wretched man was dead. The injury to the wife was medically treated and it is expected that she will recover shortly.

A STARTLING ADMISSION.

With regard to the remarkable admission by Mr. Bland, the late Secretary of the Municipal Council at Shanghai, and correspondent of the *Times*, that he was during the late war in the Secret Service of Japan, the *Shanghai Times* says:

"It has come as a distinct shock to this community to read the summary of a recent speech given by the ex-Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in which he states that he was for years in the service of Japan and during the late war was in Japan's Secret Service. This statement, if correctly reported, is of great public interest, as during the late war Mr. Bland was Secretary of the Municipal Council and presumably devoting the whole of his time to his duties with the exception of the time used in acting as correspondent of the *Times*, London, which, we understand, he was allowed to do under the terms of his contract with the Council. We cannot conceive, however, of any permission being given to the Secretary of the Council to act in the service of any nation and especially at the time when that nation was at war. There were many questions arising in connection with the treatment of the Russian ships which took refuge within the limits of the harbour, and we are sure that it will not be pleasant information for our Russian fellow-residents to learn that the Secretary of the Council, Mr. Bland, was at that time acting in the Secret Service of the nation with which their country was at war. We cannot believe that our Japanese fellow-residents will be any more pleased with Mr. Bland's remark than Russians, for we have always understood that the first qualification for Secret Service is the capacity to maintain secrecy, and, now that Mr. Bland has confessed, he has transgressed the fundamental law of the Service, in which he professes to have been employed. The matter is of sufficient public importance for the Municipal Council to ask for a direct explanation from Mr. Bland. Was he correctly reported? If so, how long was he in Secret Service employment? How could such employment be undertaken without violation of his contract? We shall be glad to learn that this whole incident is a mistake and shall give the fullest publicity to a correction if Mr. Bland denies the truth of the report, but until such denial is forthcoming we believe that we are performing a public duty by calling attention to the gravity of such statements, and the necessity of action on the part of the Council in ascertaining from Mr. Bland whether or not he has been correctly reported."

MARRIAGE OF THE DEAD.

REMARKABLE SEQUEL TO A SHINJU CASE.

A tragic ending to a love-story is reported from Tsukiji, a seaside village in Japan. It appears that a young couple named Ozo Matsukuni, aged 20, and Ozo O-han, aged 17, of the village in question, fell in love with each other and sought their parents' sanction to their union. For some reason or other this was withheld in the case of the girl, and the broken-hearted couple resolved to perform *shinju* rather than be separated. Accordingly, on the night of the 3rd instant, the girl left her home and joined her lover at a trysting-place. The two then embarked on a fishing-boat belonging to the young man's father. At a point some distance from the shore the couple bound themselves together with some cloths brought for the purpose and threw themselves into the sea.

The following morning the couple were missed from their homes and the matter was communicated to the police. Later on the bodies of the young people were washed ashore, and, after the official examination, delivered to the parents. On learning of the tragedy, the master of the village was much affected and, calling upon the bereaved parents, proposed that the wedding ceremony be performed over the dead bodies, so that the deceased might be united in the other world. The parents agreed, and the ceremony was carried out in due form, even to the exchange of presents between the two families. The ceremony was locally registered, as it had taken place before the death had been officially entered on the register.

TELEGRAMS.

Protected by the Telegraph Message

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"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

IN MEMORIAM.

TOKYO, May 20th.

A most impressive memorial service was held in Trinity Cathedral, Tokyo, the Crown Prince and Princess, the British Ambassador, the Diplomatic Corps, many dignitaries, and British residents attending. Bishop Cecil officiated.

A detachment from the cruiser "Bedford," now at Yokohama, was also in attendance. Minute guns were discharged by the warships in port at Yokohama. All the Banks were closed, and throughout the country there is every sign of mourning.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

ALARMING SITUATION

IN CUBA.

LONDON, May 19th.

Reuter's correspondent at Havana telegraphs that considerable alarm prevails owing to the threatened outbreak of race disturbances.

Three thousand pounds of dynamite, belonging to the Public Works Department, was being removed to the barracks at Pinard El Rio, when a workman dropped a bag of dynamite, which exploded and blew up the barracks. The dead and wounded number 100.

KAISER AND KING.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

LONDON, May 19th.

Dense crowds awaited the arrival of the German Emperor at Victoria Station, whence he drove to Buckingham Palace and subsequently accompanied King George to Westminster Hall, where he laid a magnificent wreath on the coffin of the dead monarch. The Kaiser and the King knelt in prayer before the bier and on rising grasped hands, both being deeply touched.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 20th.

A Constantinople message reports that in reply to the circular from the Porte the Powers protecting Crete declare that the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece taken by the Cretan assembly is null and void. The Canea Assembly decided to exclude Moslems from the debates.

HISTORIC DINNER PARTY.

LONDON, May 20th.

An historic dinner party met at Buckingham Palace last night. The party included King George, the German Emperor, seven kings, and fifty royal guests, among whom were Prince Fushimi and Prince Tsai Tao.

CHINESE PIG IRON IN AUSTRALIA.

The Trade Commissioner of the New South Wales Government in the Far East, in his annual report on the trade of China refers to the industrial developments that have been taking place in the country, more especially in the central provinces, as "being about the only signs of marked progress" that was to be seen during the past two years. At Hankow, where about 3,500 men are employed, are producing excellent results from the local Tuyen iron. The output is about 1,500 tons daily. The coal used is from the Pingshang mines, which have a daily output of 12,000 tons. In addition, four mills have been erected at various places. Two large woollen mills, and large engineering works for railway and shipbuilding requirements, have also been started. All of these works have been initiated by foreign capital and influences, and the next few years will, he thinks, see marked changes in China from an industrial point of view. By virtue of her great natural resources, the output of manufacturing machinery, rails, locomotives, iron and steel, now so largely imported—will gradually become sufficient not only for local requirements, but will enter into competition on local and adjacent markets with other countries. China is already trying the Australian market in the matter of export of pig-iron—a product of the Hanyang Iron Works.



THE ROYAL INTERMENT.

NATIONAL MOURNING.

AFFECTING SCENES.

Although so far removed from the heart of the Empire Hongkong was as deeply affected by the mournful duty of yesterday as any other part of the dominions which acknowledged the sway of the monarch who has now been laid to rest. The mourning was not partial. It was universal in the Colony, and no more eloquent testimony to the affection cherished towards King Edward or more striking evidence of the unity of the Chinese population with the many peoples in the British Empire could have been given than the unanimity with which all sections of the community in Hongkong participated in the general sorrowing for the dead. The day was truly a *dies natales*. All business was completely suspended. Not only were the European places of business closed, but even the smallest Chinese shop had its doors closed and the chair and tea-tables largely refrained from plying their calling. Moreover the mourning was as genuine as it was general, and no more touching display of loyalty or sincere expression of grief could have been wished for, and the strangers in the city must have been greatly impressed by the remarkable demonstration.

Memorial services were held in St. John's Cathedral and in the Union Church, the Parsies, Jews and Buddhists also holding services appropriate to the occasion. Flags floated half-mast ashore and afloat, and in the afternoon the solemnity of the day was

THE MILITARY SERVICE.

At six o'clock in the evening a third service was held for the Naval and Military, and was conducted on similar lines to the public service held in the morning. So large was the attendance of the boys in blue and khaki, however, that there was no room for civilians, excepting the few officials for whom seats had been reserved. The master was so strong, in fact, that even the men in uniform could not all be accommodated. The Band of the Buffs provided the music and the organist and the choir were in attendance, as at the morning service. The Cathedral, however, had not the same sombre aspect as in the forenoon, the prevailing colour being khaki, and this was relieved by the white dress of the bluejackets and the gaudy uniforms of the officers. The Dead March was played with the same solemnity, the hymns were sung with the same fervour, and the service throughout was conducted with the same intensity of feeling as in the morning. The service concluded with the Blessing, the thrilling music of the Dead March in Saul and "The Last Post." Then the large congregation fervently sang the National Anthem, and quietly departed.

UNION CHURCH SERVICE.

The service at the Union Church was very comprehensive. All the British nonconformist ministers took part, and the congregation, which included naval and military nonconformists, was unusually large. The service, which was mainly choral under the direction of Mr. E. J. Chapman, was commenced by Chopin's "Marche Funèbre," the beating of the drum adding to the impressive effect, after which the congregation sang "Now the labourer's task is o'er," Prayer followed, and then the choir gave a fine rendering of "Crossing the Bar," and later sang the anthem "What are these?" A feature of the service was the rendering of the solo "O rest in the Lord" by Mrs. Gordon, whose rich voice was heard to great advantage. The Rev. C. Bond delivered a short address, in which he said the congregation were there to show their sympathy. Whatever might be said that day, they could certainly say that since our King came to the throne his influence for good had been powerful, and his words, and his actions, and his life had helped our nation in many ways. One of the most prominent traits of his character, which he manifested throughout his long life, was tender affection for his Royal mother, a trait which was striking in an age when we saw so little of filial piety. Our late King was in deep sympathy with the poor and the needy, and it was probable that the Prince of Wales Hospital in London was one direct result of his knowledge of the limitations of the poor. His Majesty never shrank from his public duties; he was absolutely neutral in his dealing with his subjects, and he was sympathetic towards nonconformists.

The congregation sang His Majesty's favourite hymn "Abide with me," and the service concluded with the Dead March in Saul (Handel) and "The Last Post" sounded by the buglers.

ZOROASTRIAN SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon the followers of Zoroaster in the Colony held a special memorial service, which was well attended by the members of the Parsee Community, in the Club premises in Elgin Street. The special prayer offered by the members, led by their President, Sir Hormusjee N. Mody, was as under :

BLESSED BE THE NAME OF HOLY AHURA-MAZADA.

Hear the voice of our prayer, O Ahura-Mazada. Holy, Heavenly, Pure; Be gracious unto us Thy Mazdayasnan Servants; and satisfy us with Thy mercy; Vouchsafe to us, Merciful Creator, that our late blessed Gracious Sovereign King Edward VII. The Peacemaker be partaker of everlasting glory in Thy Kingdom of Heaven. He, the Fravashi of the pure, put his trust in Thee; he was led unto righteousness and justice by the multitude of Thy divine mercy and grace, and set on the throne that ever judged rightly, ministered to the welfare, peace, and prosperity of the various nationalities put by Thy divine wisdom under his care those nine years and ministered for the welfare of his earthly kingdom, for ever increasing strength and durability to the everlasting glory of Thy heavenly and highest name. Therefore, O Good Ahura-Mazada, be favourable to him, receive him to the glory of eternal life in Thy imperishable Kingdom of purity, and let him rest from his labours under the shadow of Thy throne in heavenly calm in the number of Thy elect Amshaspands. We, Thy humble unworthy servants of the Zarathustrian faith, give Thee, Father of all Mervies, most humble and hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all his other subjects during his glorious sovereignty on this earth, and we beseech Thee to give Thy ear to our prayer for his blessedness which goeth from our unfeigned lips and from the fulness of our hearts.

AT THE MOSLEM MOSQUE.

On behalf of the Mootawalees and the congregation, the Imam of the Mosque, after yesterday's service, gave expression to the heart-felt grief caused by the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and paid the highest tribute to his memory.

Prayers were afterwards offered for the long life and prosperity of our present Sovereign, His Majesty King George V.

JEWISH SERVICE.

A memorial service was held in the Ohel Leah Synagogue in memory of His late Majesty. The address was as follows:

Dear Fellow Congregants.—How beautifully our Sages of yore were permeated with the doctrines of Love and Peace. They have realized the glorious benefit that accrued from these two principles to Mankind and to the Creatures of the Earth. They recognized how Love can bring peace and the principle upon which God has built the world. Love and peace are co-ordinate terms, for both combine to produce harmony. As said by the rabbis all persons permeated by them pass through to the Kingdom of God from Emperors downward to the humblest persons in the lowest station of life. It is written in the Midrash that Aaron the high priest was deemed greater than Moses on account of his lovable disposition. The former was an ideal priest beloved for his kindly ways, while Moses was a stern disciplinarian though loving and kind at heart. Still, the people loved Aaron, who went about as a peace-maker, reconciling man and wife when he saw them estranged, or a man with his neighbour when they had fallen out, spreading broadsheet love and peace and introducing harmony wherever there was discord. From ten to ten he went carrying unto his inmates that Love and Peace which brought the people nearer and nearer to God. The historian or biographer of the future, when he comes to write the life of our late beloved King will find how faithful a disciple he was of Aaron the high priest. His loving and amiable disposition and above all his untiring love for peace have endeared him to one and all. The history of the present day amply testifies his loving ways, which made him beloved not only by his own subjects but by the people of the world. From Court to Court he has moved, carrying with him the Message of Peace; and thus the peace of the world has been better established by our late King, who has diffused his geniality to all souls wherever he went and to whomsoever he met, however humble his station in life, and when such a good and Peace-loving King passes away it is the world that mourns his loss.

Verily, our Masters have said that, "Whosoever maketh peace in his own house to him is as much merit as if he had made peace in Israel"—Aboth R. Nathan xxxviii. 6—and this has been amply exemplified by our late King, who has been a devoted son to noble parents, a loving husband to an adorable wife, and a fond father to his children. He has performed those commands enjoined upon us, such as the honouring of parents, sets of charity, hospitality to strangers, making peace between a man and his fellow, as it is written in the Mishnah, "Whereof the man who performeth them enjoyeth the fruits in this world and the principal stock remaineth for the future one," and he has therefore rigidly earned in this world the glorious title, the Prince of Peacemakers. May the remembrance of his good deeds be before his Creator, so that He grant to him the inheritance of the treasures of His Maker, as it is written, "For my countenance was with him the life and the peace, and may his soul rest in the bond of life." But, dear fellow congregants, in our grief for the dead we must not forget the living. We must not forget that august lady who has been his companion and consort for close upon half a century, and who is now plunged in the deepest of sorrow by the loss of one so dear to her. It is an irreparable loss, a loss which none can gauge but herself, but let us pray to the Almighty to help her to bear such a heavy loss with calmness and serenity. May she live long to enjoy the fruits of her labour in seeing her son the King and his Royal Consort carrying out their duties to their people and earn their love in the same manner as her late reverend and noble father. Let us pray to God in His infinite mercy to send her His comfort and the sweet hope of an everlasting reunion with her beloved husband in the Kingdom of God, where there can be no separation but an eternal joy and eternal life. Let us pray also that God sends His comforts to the children he left behind, to his Royal brother and Royal sister in whom they found a devoted father and a loving brother. We have now a worthy son on whose shoulders the mantle of Kingship has fallen and on whom the responsibility of a high duty has devolved. As a prince we have known of his devotedness to his parents and to his various duties, and now as our Sovereign and King we welcome him heartily and loyally, for we are assured of his love to his people and subjects, and we are equally assured that the seed that has been sown by such noble parents will of a surety bear excellent fruit. "And blessed is the son who has studied with his father, and blessed is the father who has instructed his son." As the Psalmist says: "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Psalms xlvi, verse 25.) God bless King George and Queen Mary, their Royal children, the Queen Mother and the Royal Family.—Amen.

The special prayer was as under:

Lord of the Universe, Who holdest in Thine hands the thread of the life of all creatures; Thou hast made the heavens, the heavens of heavens with all their host, the earth and all things thereon—the seas and all that is thereon.

Almighty God, Thou hast formed man in justice and Thou hast given him life in justice and sustain him in justice. It is Thy will that Thou hast taken away from us our Sovereign, King Edward VII., and therefore who can say unto Thee, "What dost Thou or what workest Thou?" For Thy works are perfect and all Thy ways are in judgment. The Rock, his work is perfect; a God of truth in whom there is no iniquity, just and righteous art Thou, and Thy will be done, allegiance to King George V.

Omnipotent King, what then shall we say before Thee, Oh, Thou Who dwellest on High? or who can be compared to Thee, Who art the King Who killed and restored to life? It is desired by Thee that none can be delivered from death except the soul which returneth unto Thee, which is to abide under Thy shadow and dwell under Thy shelter.

Merciful Father, we are but as clay and thou art our Potter, and we all are the work of Thy hand. We humbly beseech Thee in the abundance of Thy Mercy to cause his soul to be bound up in the bond of life and his rest to be glorious. May the Lord be his inheritance and grant him peace! May his good deeds go before Thee, and Thy Glory be his reward.

O, Lord, comfort the mourners and those who share in this mourning. Send them Thy comfort and cause them to rejoice in their grief, as it is said, "As one whom his mother comforted so I will comfort you." O, Lord our God, send Thy comfort to the widowed Queen Mother, to our Sovereign, King George V., and His Consort, and to the Royal Family. May this be Thy will.—Amen.

Our Father in Heaven, hearken unto the prayers of Thy children, who beseech Thee to vouchsafe unto our King George V. and Queen Mary and their children and to the Royal Family Thy gracious blessing. Grant our King Thy support and strength and a long life to enjoy his inheritance in the fulness of Thy peace and blessing.—Amen.

"He will destroy death for ever, and the Lord God will wipe away the tear from off all faces; and the reproach of the people will be removed from off the whole Earth; for the Lord hath spoken. Thy dead shall live again, the deceased of my people shall rise up."

"Awake and sing ye that dwell in the dust: For Thy dew is as the dew of the morn; and the Earth shall cast forth the dead."

"The sun shall no more go down, neither shall the moon wane; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light; and the days of Thy mourning shall be ended."

The service closed with a prayer for the King and Royal Family.

THE KING'S STATUE.

The statue of the late King Edward was a great centre of interest yesterday. Wreaths expressive of sympathy and regret, began to arrive at an early hour, and by noon the base was covered with many beautiful and artistic floral tributes of respect. Numerous residents visited the statue, and throughout the day there was a continuous stream of Chinese and foreigners who came, not only to gaze at the linaments of the dead King, but the beautiful wreaths which were placed there to his memory. His Excellency Sir Henry May accompanied by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, repaired to the statue after the service in the Cathedral and received from the hands of the French Consul the beautiful and touching tribute sent from the French Naval Division of the Far East. His Excellency's wreath was placed at the feet of the statue and on the crown of the pedestal, while the others were placed around, and at the base of the pedestal. Perhaps the most noteworthy were the large heart-shaped by Mr. Leung Shui Kong and the artistic offering from the local representatives of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, of which the late King was a member. Its distinguishing feature was the arms and motto of the society, The Officer Commanding and the officers of the Garrison sent a large double circle of flowers, while the Rear Admiral and officers of the Navy contributed beautiful wreaths, one in the form of a cross and another in the form of an anchor. The list is as under:

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government.

Hongkong Club.

Jockey Club.

Masonic Lodges (District Grand Lodge and daughter lodges).

Club Germania.

Opium Farmer.

Geographical Society of Lisbon.

Biblioteca Portuguesa de Hongkong.

Boys of Queen's College.

Toyer Kien Kaihsia.

Victoria Recreation Club.

Chinese Club.

Osaka Shōsen Kaihisha.

Club Lutitano.

Kowloon Cricket Club.

Lungitun Recreation Club.

Mitsui Bussan Goshi Kwaisha.

Mr. Leung Shui Kong.

Chinese Justices of the Peace.

China Mail.

Masses Shawan, Tomes & Co.

Directors of the Pei Leung Kuk.

Members of the District Watchmen's Committee.

Japanes Community of Hongkong.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinese Wine stands in Wyndham Street.

Japanese Community.

Admiral and Officers of the French Naval Division in the Far East.

Paroee Community.

Officer Commanding and Officers of the Garrison in Hongkong.

Yokohama Specie Bank.

Hongkong Telegraph.

T. Takamichi.

Mr. Hornejus N. Mody.

H. Oishi.

South China Morning Post.

H. M. Dockyard Employees.

Rear-Admiral, officers and men of H.M. ships at Hongkong.

Rear-Admiral, superintendent, and the principal officers of H. M. Dockyard.

Netherlands community.

Headmaster and staff of Queen's College.

Cheong Koo.

L. A. Mackinnon.

Italian Convent.

N. Yamada.

MASONIC SYMPATHY.

The Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry of South China assembled at the Masonic Hall last evening, when a vote of condolence was passed to Queen Alexandra and the Royal Family, and the Masons proclaimed their allegiance to King George V.

THE SCIENCE OF LOVE-MAKING.

UNCONVENTIONAL WOMEN IN AMERICA.

A French epigrammatist once wrote that love-making was the most involved of sciences, because new theories added to it daily demonstrated that nothing proved anything and that everything proved nothing. The science of wooing has always been the queerest study of mankind, and courtship has always been the most interesting subject of consideration in the curriculum of life. "Wooring," said Verlaine, "are as diverse in their ways as the four winds."

That wooing is not less peculiar in its phases than in its diversities, is evident.

It is not day that the whistles shrieks of passing locomotives. It was figured out that at least eight hundred toots a day were the total for regular trains that passed through the town.

Men stationed near the tracks by the association

discovered that one train that passed three times a day was the principal offender. The attention of the watchers was first attracted to this train when, on slackening speed near a house at the east end of the town, the locomotive whistled.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special notice matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P. O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Letter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

THE VIENNA CAFE CO. LTD.

A going Concern, the Lease, Goodwill, Wines and Spirits and other Stock, Bakery and Confectionery Plant, Book Debts Furniture and Fixtures, Boil Engines and Electrical fittings of the above Cafe.

Offers to be made in writing on or before Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to the undersigned from whom further particulars may be obtained.

A. E. LOWE, C.A.
Liquidator,
St. George's Building,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1910. [643]

FOR SALE.

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters, Wooden Lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam Hoists, Liddowood Steam Pile Driver, Diving Pump and Dress, Hand Grabs, Captain, Hand Winches, Drilling Pulley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch Bolts, Barred Bolts, Galvanized Spikes Pile Shoes, Chain Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws, Differdange Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel Channels, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Roofing Washers, Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns (suitable for building construction), White washing Machines, Canoe Sewing Machine, Patent Fire Escalier, "WELLS" Light, "KIRSON" Light, Acetylene Lamps, Hand Lamp, Theodolite and Levelling Staff, Bone Duplicator, Comptometer, Telescope (on tripod), Office Desks and Cupboards.

Apply to— HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1910. [595]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 35, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285
EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTEAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply— G. FENWICK & CO. LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO. LTD., 17A, Queen's ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality of Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality, Canton Embroidery, and Chinese lace from the latest French Patterns. Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.
CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

BEEF, LAMB, MUTTON, RABBITS AND HARES.

[42]

GRACA & CO.
27, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Dealers in ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST STAMPS CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c. Inspection Invited. [475]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, Steel and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, KING LUDG STREET, (2nd fl., west of Central Market). Telephone No. 513. [496]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1909. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road, Central, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1910, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1910.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th inst., to 2nd June next, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1910. [655]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 2140 for Ten Shares Numbered 42385 to 42394 and No. 2161 for Five Shares Numbered 42395 and 42399 standing in the Register in the name of JOSEPH MANUEL MUR of HONGKONG having been LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 22nd day of May, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

A. SHELTON HOOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [558]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE (Pink) No. 272 for the Balance of Intrinsic Value as on the 16th December, 1908, between One Share of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., and Ten Shares of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Registered in the name of JOSEPH WILLIAM CASHIN, having been declared LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the 15th August, 1910, a NEW CERTIFICATE in respect thereof will be issued, and the old Certificate thereafter be held by the Society as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES WHITFALL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [630]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 21st May, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the China Navigation Company, Ltd., Gouton, Praya, West Point.

About 24,000 LOOSE GUNNY BAGS, AND

At Tung Yick Godown (next block)—

60 Bales GUNNY BAGS.

All. More or Less Damaged by Salt Water, ex.s.s. "KWEIYANG."

Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1910. [653]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. THOMAS ISAAC ROSE,

On FRIDAY,

the 27th MAY, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at "GOOLISTAN," Conduit Road,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Therein Contained,

Comprising—CHIPENDALE SOFA and

CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS

DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,

MORECCO-COVERED EASY CHAIRS,

Double-BRASS BEDSTEADS, with WIRE

and HAIR MATTRESSES, DRESSING

TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS,

TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with

BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTELS,

WASHSTANDS, CANTON-CARVED

BLACKWOOD BOOKCASE, CURIOS

STANDS, MARBLE-TOP BLACK-

WOOD FLOWER STANDS, EN-

GRAVINGS, quantity of JAPANESE

and CHINESE CURIOS, AXMINSTER

CARPETS, GLASS, CROCKERY and

DECORATIVE WARE, LACQUERED TEA POYS

SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS,

ELECTRIC FANS and ELECTRIC

LAMPS, &c., &c.;

ALSO

One COTTAGE PIANO by Haake, Hannover;

AND

A Large Quantity of PLANTS in POTS.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1910. [654]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSCONNING INTEREST.

By CHAR. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 451 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweihsin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ... \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BREWER & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the Hongkong DAILY PRESS Office.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [495]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1909. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Notification No. 138 of 13th inst. and Ordinances No. 6 of 1910 and No. 14 of 1903, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, 24th May, respectively.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1910. [652]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Notification No. 138 of 13th instant, and Ordinances No. 6 of 1910 and No. 14 of 1903, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, the 24th May, respectively.

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1910. [653]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Notification No. 138 of 13th instant, and Ordinances No. 6 of 1910 and No. 14 of 1903, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, the 24th May, respectively.

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1910. [653]

TO LET

NO. 4, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [363]

TO LET.

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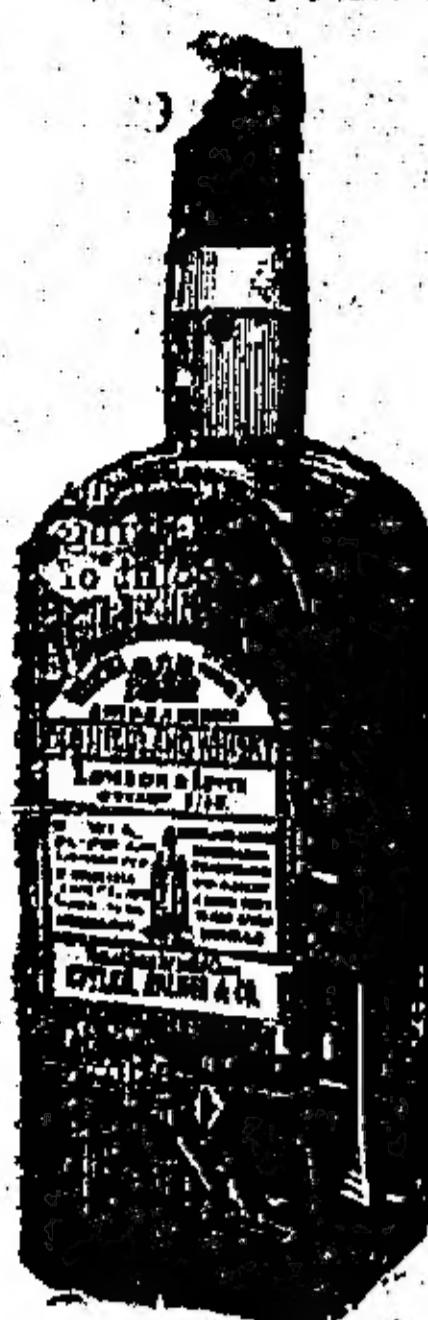
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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

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SIEMSEN & CO.
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No. 2, Podder, Street, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

TO CONQUER MALARIA.

WORD OF WISDOM FROM A PHYSICIAN'S PEN

"Those who conquer Malaria conquer the tropical," a proverb with which every resident in the tropics is familiar. While in consequence of the onward march of scientific achievement, this disease, so depressing in its onset, so tantalising in its effect, and so disorganising in its result to the whole system is better understood than it used to be, it is still, unhappily, exceedingly prevalent, and is likely to continue until the conditions which produce it have been banished.

Most people know that while Malaria may take various forms it is due to a special germ or microbe, which destroys the red corpuscles by which the oxygen of the air is carried by the blood to every part of the body to burn up its impurities. The destruction of these corpuscles produces the marked symptoms so characteristic of the disease—the pale, sallow, earthy complexion, the morbid thoughts and feelings, the aching muscles and the tender joints.

Bad as is all this, the result of Anæmia or poverty of the blood, as it is commonly called, which makes life a burden to the sufferer, it may go considerably farther until it produces that wasted and dangerous condition of the system doctors call "Cachexia."

For long Quinine has been the sheet anchor of the physician, and in the acute stages it generally answers admirably, but in the later stages something else must be employed to destroy the effects wrought by the microbes.

Happily, in this conquest of the hosts of the disease germs which invade the body under the banner of Malaria, the physician has been presented with a weapon as potent over them as the modern machine gun is potent against the old fashioned lock gun. This weapon is Sanatogen, one of the most powerful restoratives and vitalising agents ever given to the world. Its remarkable properties are due to its two constituents Cassia, the solid portion of pure, new milk, and Glycero-phosphate of Soda, a preparation containing phosphorus in the precise form in which it exists in the body. Phosphorus, as everyone knows, is not only as a physician has written "intimately associated with the health of the system, and is indispensable for the discharge of the functions of the nervous centres," but is also "absolutely essential for the growth of what physiologists term the cells of the body, the microscopic bricks of which the human edifice is constructed." This cell growth is greatly interfered with in Malaria, and a supply of phosphorus which is easily absorbed by the depleted system is urgently necessary to restore it to its standard activity. Nothing does this so well as Sanatogen, as nothing so rapidly restores the vitality of the blood as this preparation, which is prescribed by over two thousand physicians in the world because its secret has been made of its constituents and they realise its overwhelming value in rousing the functions of the body to do their duty.

How rapidly Sanatogen restores the blood after Anæmia may be judged from the fact that one eminent physician records that the red blood corpuscles in a patient increased eighty thousand per cubic millimetre in a week, and the percentage of red colouring matter in them advanced from 51 per cent. to 62.5 per cent., while another patient, who was unable to take any solid food and was losing weight rapidly so improved in a fortnight that the red corpuscles increased two hundred thousand per cubic millimetre, their red colouring matter from 49 per cent. to 52 per cent., and she was able to resume her household duties completely cured of the terrible melancholia from which she was suffering.

Children are especially liable to Malaria and its pernicious after effects which may delay their development and stunt their growth. When given Sanatogen they rapidly improve. One child who at three years old, in consequence of Malaria, weighed only half-a-pound, more than it did when it was a year and a half, was given a small quantity of Sanatogen daily, and its weight at once began to go up half-a-pound a week.

Just as Malaria causes wasting in children, it makes adults prematurely old, in consequence of the depression of the vitality of the system. This condition is rapidly cured by Sanatogen, which removes the prematurely old look and soon substitutes for the feeble will and listless spirit a healthy interest in normal pursuits.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet on the subject of Malaria has been written by a physician who had a wide experience of it in the tropics. In order to give this momentous publication, "Malaria, its Causes and Effects," the widest possible distribution of the copyright have instructed Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, to distribute a limited number of copies free of charge, to anyone who may feel interested in it, and will send a post card mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

Sanatogen, by the way, may be obtained direct from Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, and at all chemists.

[126-1]

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

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CHINA IN TRAVAL.

The article which follows is made up from some notes sent to this country by an Englishman who is resident in China and engaged in great business affairs there. His note is of particular interest, has attracted but little attention of late in Europe. Apparently it slumbers, as, with brief intervals of wakefulness, it has slumbered for centuries. Recent events, however, have occasioned deep disquiet among those who are in the country. The prejudices against the foreigner remain and develop. It has not manifested itself in Boxer risings, but it has been seen in efforts to restrict the rights of the invader. These are signs of a change. "We are passing," writes our correspondent, "into a more acute stage when we may expect outbreaks after the Boxer outrages, that inspired and conducted by the student chases. That is the inevitable outcome of the propaganda which is spreading through the country."

As to the evidences of this change, our correspondent observes:—

"In Chinese political writing the carving of a melon is a metaphor employed to describe the cutting up and division of political territory. As in India in the pre-Mutiny days the chutney cakes were mysteriously circulated throughout the land, so evidently all over the Empire. China circulars are seen, these stating in varying ways that China is to be carved up this coming spring, like a melon and divided among the foreign Powers. To avert this calamity all students and other loyal Chinese are called upon to enrol themselves as volunteer soldiers, to learn the use of arms, and prepare to fight the foreigner, and drive him bag and baggage from the coast of China."

Circulated through the newspapers, appearing as posters on the city walls, handed from man to man, this document has stirred the people until it is the one topic of conversation. From North to South," writes our informant, "From East to West," it has appeared, and is doing its work. Unless I am much mistaken, this "carved melon" document will cause important developments in the near future, and will take its place in history as a famous episode in China's career. The immediate result that the students—a noisy, irresponsible and fiery class—have become violently excited. They are everywhere talking of warlike deeds and enrolling themselves as volunteer soldiers and drilling. The Normal School in Nanking applied to the Government for permission to bear arms. It is reported that the application was granted, and a writ issued. If this be correct the news will spread like wildfire. Already similar demands are coming from other important centres and will become general."

The unrest has manifested itself in executable meetings, at which foolish things have been said and done, and the Government does nothing to check the rebellion. "Where they are not actively encouraging it by permitting the students to enrol themselves in corps, and actually lessing arms, they are standing aloof and permitting, without protest, the movement to develop. One attitude is almost in Oriental countries—as dangerous as the other, for failure to object to the course pursued is immediately construed to be an encouragement to proceed."

This student activity is but one symptom of vast unrest, a more striking manifestation of which is the agitation against the building of Chinese railways by foreign capital. This movement has taken in one direction the form of an effort to raise national subscriptions for three objects:

1. To pay off all foreign loans and indemnities.

2. To build a navy.

3. To build railways without aid from foreigners.

"These objects are being vigorously pressed by the papers and in public meetings. The Prince Regent and the Central Government are aiding and encouraging the movement. The force behind the enterprise is the anti-foreign spirit prevalent everywhere. In newspaper articles and in public speeches the feelings and fears of the people are worked upon. They are instructed that their only safety is by some means to get rid of the foreigner. Though the objects of association seem patriotic enough and deserving of all support, their propaganda is being used to bring to light the sins of foreigners against China."

In this activity against the foreigners the Press of China is playing a leading part. Newspapers there have undergone great developments in recent years. On this topic our observer says: "The Chinese newspapers are multiplying in every city. One and all are engaged in spreading the doctrine of hatred of the foreigner. Every little incident which furthers that purpose is seized upon. The circulation of the newspapers is now very great indeed, and wherever they go they preach the belief that but for foreigners the Chinese would be wealthy and happy, and that consequently the only way to overcome present disabilities is to cast out the foreigner. From all this seed a harvest of trouble is certain to be reaped."

Incidentally, it may be observed, the basis of the new movement in China does not differ materially in its arguments from those which come from the platforms of a party in this country.

The officials in their different provinces are lending their influence to this dislike of the foreigner. "In Hunan the law has gone forth that no tide deed may be issued throughout the provinces unless it contains the stipulation that the land shall never be sold or leased to foreigners. This action is being resisted by those concerned, but in the meantime mischief is being done. The officials have drawn the law so tightly that no scheme of any kind is sanctioned in which foreigners have any part or share. Chinese are learning that those friendly to foreigners are objects of suspicion, and are liable to get into trouble."

The provincial assemblies are helping to swell the national feeling against the admission of the foreigner either as trader or as money-lender. Delicate questions are arising between them and the Central Government. While they are against the foreigner in sentiment, they are also against the older officials who will withdraw from them, especially in regard to finance. "It looks," says our correspondent, "as if a new lot of men have sprung up who will require their share of the public plunder, and thus increase the already existing confusion."

For the moment the most powerful stimulant to anti-foreign feeling is found in the railway loans. It has been the policy of the Central Government to develop the railways, and to borrow large sums of money in Europe and America to do this. "Given proper and honest administration," writes our informant, "the railways would yield handsome returns, and open up the country as nothing else can do. Unfortunately the money is not properly or honestly administered, and the railways and their loans are becoming a danger."

The provinces have demanded the right to build their railways with their own funds, with varying results. The Shanghai-Hangchow line has been constructed, but competent foreign engineers state that the work is most indifferently done. Frequent accidents occur, but the administration does not allow any details to get abroad. The Canton-Hankow railway proceeds but slowly from the Canton end, and the directors

are fighting among themselves, and are being impeached for misappropriation of funds. At the Hankow end nothing has been done."

"The section of the battle over railways at present most in evidence, and causing the most noise, is the Hankow-Szechuan line, especially the Hankow end. The Szechuan people are reported to have put up some three or four years ago 1,000,000 dollars for their end of the line, but the Provincial Government has 'borrowed' it for other purposes. This seems to have given the scheme a set-back from which it has not yet recovered."

"The Hupan people, led by the students, are making frantic efforts to get their own way and build the railway with their own funds, and absolutely decline to have a penny of foreign money on any terms. Great meetings are being held in the guilds every Sunday, and the people are exhorted in flowing language to subscribe for shares. The shares are to be 5s. each, payable 1s. each year for five years. All classes and conditions of people are urged to buy. Glowing prospects of profits are held up to induce subscriptions."

"At all these meetings, references are made in violent and unfaltering language to the foreigner and his money. The speakers are steeped in anti-foreign views, which misrepresent the foreigner and hold him up to ridicule and hate."

"The Peking Government is, as usual, vacillating. Full reports are sent down every week by the Representatives. These are reproduced in the papers and are referred to in all the speeches. The longer action is delayed the worse things become. At one meeting last Sunday 5,000 people were said to be present listening to the harangues, and thousands were turned away. The same hybernia seen at the students' meetings is visible here also, where the students are everywhere prominent and active."

INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body becomes weak as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of complaint, which in its turn causes disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Drapetis. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from care and worry which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

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1899	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	4.00	...	
1899	£85,000	60,000	140,000	5	5	...	Ayer Panah Rubber Estates Co.	14.00	...	
1900	£56,000	75,000	75,000	2/	2	...	Alagar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	6/	...	
1900	£150,000	1,500,000	9/	2/	...	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	112.6	80% for '09		
1905	£150,000	151,200	10	10	5,120	...	Batang Malska	22.00	100% for '09	
1895	£200,000	47,000	2/	1/6	...	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	5/6	...		
1899	£30,000	35,250	47,000	2/	1/6	...	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	18.00	50% for '09	
1901	£30,000	20,187/10/-	19,000	1	1	6,250	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	5.150	24% in '09	
1900	£80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	3.00	...	
1907	£20,000	25,500	24,000	1	1	12,000	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.00	...	
1903	£70,000	66,700	65,700	1	1	3,300	Bukit Timah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	20.00	60% for '09	
1910	£100,000	500,000	50,000	10	10	...	Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.100	...	
1906	£35,000	230,000	30,000	1	1	...	Chang Kai Serang Estates, Ltd.	16.00	...	
1910	£75,000	70,000	70,000	10	5	...	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14.00	...	
1909	200,000	62,900	12,500	10	5	...	Cherasone (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	5/6	...	
1909	£25,000	175,000	1,750,000	2/	9/	...	Clecoy Rubber Estates	3.00	25% in '09	
1901	£16,000	16,000	6,000	2/	2/	...	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est., Ltd.	3.00	26% in '09	
1905	£75,000	62,000	62,000	1	1	1,000	Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	15.150	20% in '09	
1906	£110,000	102,500	1	1	7,500	Elphinstone Estates, Ltd.	8.100	50% for '09		
1909	£55,000	47,000	47,000	1	1	...	Edinburgh	3.50	...	
1909	45,000	40,000	40,000	1	1	...	Federated Selangor	16.00	...	
1907	80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Golconde Malay	7.00	...	
1909	£800,000	300,000	300,000	1	1	...	Glenealy Planting, Ltd.	3.50	...	
1906	£800,000	680,000	30,000	17	17	...	Heave Rubber Planting Co., (f.p.)	32.00	...	
1909	£800,000	150,000	30,000	10	5	...	Henry's Rubber Estates	10.00	...	
1906	£110,000	305,000	305,000	1	1	8,784	Highlands & Lowlands Para B. Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	27.50	15% in '09	
1904	£50,000	30,000	30,000	1	1	2,500	India Rubber Estates, Ltd.	16.100	25% in '09	
1900	£20,000	20,000	20,000	10	10	...	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & G. Perca Co., Ltd.	4.00	...	
1905	£65,000	65,000	65,000	1	1	...	Indra Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	0.150	...	
1905	£200,000	182,500	105,000	2/	1/	...	Kamuning Perak	0.6	...	
1906	£180,000	180,000	180,000	1	1	...	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	10.150	20% in '09	
1907	£800,000	200,000	20,000	10	7	...	Kombok Rubber Estates, Ltd.	8.200	7% for '08	
1907	£100,000	90,000	90,000	1	1	10,000	Lahti (F. M. S.) Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.150	10% for '08	
1907	£320,000	269,780	107,030	1	1	52,600	Lamadrun Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	7.00	10% in '09	
1906	£125,000	75,000	60,000	1	15/	25,000	Ledbury Rubber Estates, Ltd.	5.100	...	
1896	£100,000	98,324/8/-	10,000	1	7/6	...	Linggi Plantations, Ltd. (Ordinary)	3.26	...	
1907	£140,000	118,000	118,000	1	1	...	London Asiatic R. & P. Co., Ltd.	2.17.6	65% in '09	
1909	£220,000	75,000	100,000	1	10/	...	Lumut Rubber Estate, Ltd.	3.50	3% for '08	
1906	£400,000	300,000	115,000	1	1	...	Malacca Rubber Plantations 7/4 cent. Pref. Ordinary (f.p.)	15.00	10% for '08	
1906	£210,000	175,000	1,750,000	2/	2/	75,000	Melvinan Rubber Estate, Ltd.	7.315	125% for '09	
1903	£30,000	22,500	22,500	2/	2/	...	Pataling Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	3.150	...	
1909	£400,000	400,000	80,000	5	5	...	Panta, Limited	10.50	...	
1909	£200,000	200,000	200,000	1	1	...	Pegoh, Limited	6.00	...	
1909	£800,000	450,000	45,000	10	10	5	...	Peri-Dickson Rubber Co., Ltd.	13.00	...
1910	£450,000	295,000	5,000	5	2	10,000	Perak Plantations	7.10.0	12% for '09	
1906	£85,000	85,000	85,000	1	1	...	Rembit Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. Ordinary Cum Preference	nominal	...	
1909	£60,000	63,675	35,000	1	12/6	...	Rembit Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. (paid shares)	11.24.6	...	
1904	£20,000	18,752	20,000	10	10	...	Sagga Rubber Company, Ltd.	14.10.0	...	
1904	£100,000	100,000	50,000	2	2	221 7/4 Deb.	Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.	40.00	150% for '10	
1905	£100,000	100,000	28,632	1	1	...	Sapong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.15.0	...	
1907	£100,000	80,400	48,000	1	13/6	...	Seaford Rubber Co., Ltd. (contrib.)	7.50	...	
1898	£30,000	30,000	300,000	2/	2/	3,009	Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.26	125% in '09	
1905	£600,000	500,000	5,000	100	100	...	Singapore Rubber Co.	550.00	...	
1903	£425,000	328,800	2,422	2	2	...	Singapore & Johore Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	20.00	20% in '10	
1909	£120,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	...	Sheriff Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.15.0	...	
1906	£50,000	65,000	65,000	10	6	...	Shelford Rubber Estate, Ltd. 3 per cent.	4.76	3% for '08	
1909	£250,000	100,000	100,000	1	15/	...	St. Helens Rubber Co., Ltd.	35.00	...	
1909	£150,000	100,000	100,000	1	16/	...	Singapore Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.50	...	
1906	£175,000	175,000	175,000	2/	2/	...	Singapore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.40	...	
1906	£110,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	385 forfeited	Singapore Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	10.10.0	10% in '09	
1909	£70,000	55,000	55,000	1	1	...	Singapore Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	6.00	...	
1907	45,000	40,500	32,400	1	17/6	...	Singapore Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. (Contrib.)	4.00	...	
1908	£150,000	60,000	64,000	1	7/6	...	Tebrau (Johore) Rubber Co.	4.00	...	
1909	£200,000	165,000	33,000	5	5	...	Teluk Anson Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.50	...	
1909	£1,000,000	637,500	737,500	1	1	...	United Singapore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.50	...	
1907	£200,000	170,000	48,000	1	1	48,000	United Sordang (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	7.15.0	5% for '08	
1909	£85,000	65,000	650,000	2/	2/	94,000	United Sumatra Rubber Co., Ltd.	14.7	10% for '09	
1904	£60,000	50,600	50,600	2/	2/	...	Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.16.0	25% in '09	

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Scharnhorst, armoured cruiser (flagship), 11,420 tons, 52 guns, 26,000 h.p., Kapitan zur See Mass.

Taku, destroyer, 280 tons, 4 guns, and 2 torpedo tubes, 6,000 h.p., Kommandant Kolbe (Hans) Bertram.

Torpedo boat "Sgo" Kapitan Leut. Heyden.

Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain V. Koss.

Tsingtao, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Ross.

Veteran, gunboat, 100 tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Toussaint.

BEITISH.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 7

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £10,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

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HELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [230]

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED D.R. LALOR'S TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration. Remarkable increase of Nervous and Muscular Power, with a feeling of Complete Strength, and Confidence increases wonderfully. Sleeps calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of this imitation—None comes without the British Government Seal, with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England" engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's Honorable Commissioners.

These are unimpassable testimonial from all parts of the World, and from the Highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received and distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & RICE.

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

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Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Root and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.

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A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, from WHEATEN CAKE, ANTHOCYAN, or the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it promises to do—CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from impurities, from whatever cause arising.

SCROFULA, SCURVY, BLOTHES, ECZEMA, SPOTS, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected.

THOUSANDS OF MARY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Bow, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had a remedy for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' — June 1, 1909."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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TOILET WATER

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

MATINEE FROCKS.

The matinee is in everyone's mouth, and one hears universal praise of Mr. Curzon for his firm stand on the question of largo hats. Who has not suffered? Consequently, all have a lively opinion. Many point out that if theatres provided proper cloak-rooms, and charged less than sixpence for the care of the hat, there would be no trouble on the matter. But the case has revealed to what a great extent the public goes to matinees. They are not fashionable, but they are very useful. This is of course, due to the general use of motor-cars, which enable people to live a little way out, and it is frequently more convenient to go to an afternoon performance than to the evening one.

SUITABLE FROCKS.

The whole question of dress for these occasions needs attention. It is inconvenient to wear velvet, for instance, and kind to restless gentlemen to wear the satin so fashionably. The young man who works his way out between the acts, and climbs his way back during them, is apt to get stuck to velvet knees; but he can glide past satin. The whole gown, too, is unsuitable, because theatres get very hot, and consequently a coat and skirt, with a thin blouse, is the most adaptable form of costume. The blouse should be elaborate, for the auditorium of a theatre is itself more or less of a spectacle, and rows of dark dresses or dingy-coloured and severe flannel skirts are very depressing to the eye.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLOUR.

Many a woman does not look her best in evening dress, but is most suited by bright colours. The matinee is her chance. Her blouse can be of the brightest hues, for the light will be artificial throughout, so that she can choose the colour which suits her best at night, and yet she has the advantage of the bright blouse and collar. And however artistically picturesquely, or eccentrically one is dressed, in a theatre very little unpleasantries attend. For, on the whole audience is too absorbed in the play to notice her. But the stage, where they will see a lady going to a walk in a country lane in a Paris confection of white velvet without turning a hair. In fact, they judge people as pictures in a theatre, rather than as people.

HOT PRETTY BLOUSES.

Paisley chiffon is the rage in three capitals; it also exceedingly pretty. Its blanded colours can be bright and yet soft, and it lends itself well to the present mode of decoration, which is to veil something with something else. A curious and pretty theatre blouse is in Paisley chiffon in tones of brown, amber, blue and green, with touches of chocolate, veiled with a single thickness of white chiffon, here and there burred or bordered with black. The quasi-savoir of the veiling contrasts very prettily with the almost lacelike softness of the dimly-seen chiffon. Oxydized silver lace trims the sleeves and forms the yoke, and a little pleated frill of lawn and lace turns back from the base of the throat, held in front with a bow of silver. Another charming blouse is entirely formed of strips of black velvet ribbon alternating with heavy tea-coloured Irish crochet in lines of equal breadth—about an inch and a half. Some golden and black embroidery about the shoulders descends in wistaria-like points upon the blouse, and above it appears a tiny vest and high collar of gold lace veiled with black tulle.

THE VEILED QUESTION.

But the hat, the hat! That is the most mortal! From time to time the matter comes to a head, and always someone invents a small toque, which is supposed to obscure the view no more than the ordinary hair-dressing would do. (And that is bad enough.) But anyone who has experienced it will bear out a statement that one tiny button-hole will obscure a third of the stage and a whole group of actors, even when stationary; and few people keep their heads still. Hair is bad enough, but material is worse. No, no ways seems to offer itself save the obvious, sensible, kindly one of removing the hat. The principal object to this, with the only class of women whose objections are worth considering—the average connoisseur, sensible woman—is that after a morning shopping one's hair is apt to be torn and it is difficult by the theatre cloak-room are limited.

CURZON CAPS TO THE RESCUE.

So here is the very latest idea. Under the hat is worn a little cap—not the conglomeration of velvet and lace known by that name to elderly ladies, the dearest little article, a scrap of old lace, shaped to the top of the coiffure, edged with similar lace, and perhaps threaded with baby ribbon, or silver gauze. This rests flat on the head, and the edging of it may either show beneath the hat, or be turned back until the hat is removed. Or the cap may be of silver lace, embroidered with an edging of tiny pink roses, and fastened by invisible hairpins. Clever women can easily arrange a piece of lace to form a Curzon cap themselves, and it may be fastened with a diamond lace pin.

But it all lies flat. Then when the hat is taken off, it lies flat. But when the hat is taken off, it is an instant tucked away beneath the cap. With this arrangement hats come off readily enough—few are so becoming as a scrap of old lace!

PRINCES ONCE MORE.

It is said, by some pessimist prophet, that Princes are coming back to us. What have we to do with this? We have just learnt a variety of new ways of doing our hair to show our foreheads, we have got used to the natural proportion of the face, and now our old enemy, "the bang." This is sad news; we have been for years immune, and now Mayfair is to be Hampstead once more. To be sure, two or three years ago a few smart women started minute straight fringes, but they were very minute, and only suited women with faces like lawn-daisies. This being so, it did harmlessly. But now the fringe is to be curled! And the most horrible part of the prospect is the practical certainty, judging by previous experience, that after a little while we shall be not only accustomed to them but pleased with them, and shall think it dandy to show the forehead, and rather ridiculous to have a well-shaped brow. For of such are the mutations of fashion, and beauty is the most elusive of all qualities, wearing one form to one generation, and another to the next.

THE DEAD COLLAR.

Let us drop a tear for our bequeathed instrument of torture, the high collar. It is quite gone, and every dress must end at the base of the throat. This is all very well for those with pretty throats and small faces. Large faces never look well without collars. Quod non! and unconfortable as it looks, a woman is best suited by a collar so high that her head rests on it like St. John the Baptist's on a chair, for that she seems to be carrying it about.

In the effect to produce collar supports at once supporting and yielding, manufacturers turned out some wonderful things. These will be wanted again. So many people have large necks.

Moreover, a few have pretty throats, X. and Z. in the Globe.

SO STRICKEN WITH MALARIA WAS THIS YOUNG MAN THAT HIS CONDITION ALARMED HIS MOTHER—HE GREW WEAKER AND WORSE DAY BY DAY UNTIL CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS PINK PILLS.

So long as the Malaria poison remained in Mr. Denzil Jones' blood so long did he continue to suffer with Fever; it was by driving the poison out that Dr. Williams Pink Pills cured him.

Early last year when employed at the Kurunegala Fibre and Dyeing Mills I contracted a severe type of Malaria Fever, said Mr. Jansz, who resides at 17, Small Pass, Colombo, Ceylon. "I used to have severe pain in the back, accompanied by

SHIVERING FITS AND FEVER.

which rose to 105 deg. and sometimes more, and last the state of my health became so bad that I had to resign my post.

I consulted doctors both at Kurunegala and

Colombo, but their prescriptions had no good effect upon me.

When I returned home my mother was much distressed on my account, for I was very bad indeed.

I had no appetite steadily grow weaker and weaker, and the attacks of fever used to come on regularly every other day.

On one of these occasions it was so bad that I became

quite delirious.

Later, my Kidneys also became affected and the doctors attributed this to the Malaria in my system.

Some time previously I had read in the local newspapers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as a specific for various maladies, so when a friend recommended me to try them I required little or no persuasion to do so.

After I had taken one bottle of these Pills the fever left me

but in order to ensure my cure I continued taking them until I had finished the contents of five bottles.

I am now quite well, my appetite has been restored, I am as vigorous and healthy as ever I was in my life, and feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have driven the fever out of my system entirely, for it is four months since the attacks ceased.

During the interview recorded above, Mrs. Jansz, mother of Mr. Denzil Jansz, also spoke in eloquent terms of praise of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the cure of her son.

By purifying and strengthening the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People remove the cause of many maladies, and restore suffers to health.

Among the complaints they have been proved to cure besides Malaria are Anæmia, Debility, Early Decay, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Sick Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema and Skin eruptions. They are likewise the famous remedy for women's aches and ills. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Grosvenor Road, Shanghai, price 8s for 6 bottles, £1.50 per single bottle, post free.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Sythn in their weekly share report, dated 19th May, state:—The 20th instant being observed as a "diss non" our report is compiled a day earlier than customary.

During the interval which has elapsed since our last, there has been but little done either in local stocks or "Babbers," and rates in many cases close more or less nominal. Last quotation for Fine Hard Para Rubber per Reuter is given at 10/9 per lb. and the ton of the London share market "quiet." Bar Silver closes in London at 24/3d., and Sterling Exchange (Hongkong) at 1/9d. T.T. Shanghai T.T. is quoted at 74d., and the Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills on that port at 74d.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have developed further weakness due to selling pressure from the North, and the rate has declined to \$930 sellers without sales.

London unchanged at £291. Nationals have buyers as before at \$76.

MANUFACTURERS.—Unions are easier with sellers at \$935 and no sales.

North China can be procured at Tls. 110, and Canton

Unions (London Register) at \$174.

China Traders and Yangtze are unchanged and without local business.

INSURANCES.—Hongkong are firmer with buyers at \$946.

Chinas have been booked at \$111, at which rate they close steady.

SHIPPING.—Further sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at \$30.

Indo-China after sales at \$714 and \$72 are

procurable at the latter rate to a small extent.

London continues to quote 26.10 for the

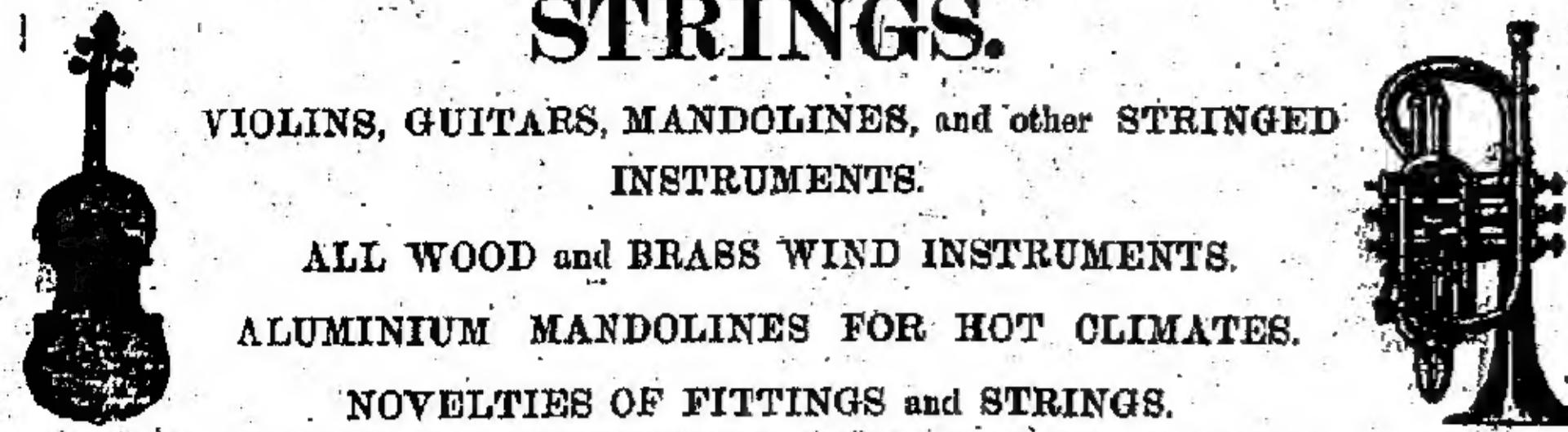
forwarded and deferred combined, and Shanghai

Tls. 55 buyers have been booked at \$936 and \$944 for the old and new issues, respectively.

At these rates shares can be obtained.

At the annual general meeting of this company to be held at the Company's office on the 31st instant

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.



VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINES, and other STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

ALL WOOD and BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS.

ALUMINUM MANDOLINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

NOVELTIES OF FITTINGS and STRINGS.

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For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

44-51

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

TUESDAY, MAY 17TH.

Commencing on Tuesday, May 17th, the new 5 cents receipt stamp will be on sale at the Post Office and stamp office. This stamp is not available for postage purposes. No 5 cents postage stamps will be issued after May 19th.

The Yarra, with the French mail of the 22nd ult., left Saigon on Friday, the 26th instant, at noon, and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 23rd inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Manila	Titan	Saturday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 21st, Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M.
		Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee.
		Letters 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Sac Tai	Saturday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sac Tai	Saturday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Saturday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Singan	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kwongtung	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Saturday, 21st, 4.15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 5.00 P.M.)
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Dai-ji Maru	Saturday, 21st, 6.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai-chang	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria & Seattle	Tama Maru	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Tean	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Monteagle	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 P.M.)
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Wednesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.		Wednesday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, and Sourabaya	Ti-mai-hi	Wednesday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Sui Tai	Thursday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	Shao-shing	Thursday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Loong-pong	Friday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO	China	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Rubi	Saturday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Devan-hu	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Saturday, 29th, 11.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.). The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 27th at 5 p.m.		Letters 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Saturday, 29th, 6.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empire	Monday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle		

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THE LONGEST AND BRIGHTEST
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AND MANUFACTURED IN GREAT
BRITAIN.BUY BRITISH GOODS AND
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16, 32, 50, 100, 200 AND 400 CANDLE POWER.

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IN 50'S & 100'S
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES
AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MAY 19TH, 1910.

STOCKS. NO. OF SHARES. VALUE. PAID UP. CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.

BANKS.—			
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all \$950, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	£6 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6, buyers
China Borrée Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$11, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$12, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1, sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 132.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$64, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 52.
Laou-Kung-Mow Co. Spin & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 74.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
DAYTONA COTTON SPINNING CO., LIMITED	40,000	\$7	£6, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—			
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all \$59, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all \$60, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$59, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 77, buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 122.
ENGLISH COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.	18,000	\$25	\$25, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$74, sales
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$205.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$107.
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	\$83.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK CORPORATION	60,000	\$10	\$160, sellers
INSURANCES.—			
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$34.6, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	£5, 110, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$135, sellers
Yantzeze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$23.
KARDS AND BUILDINGS.—			
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$102, sales
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all \$82.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$40, sellers
MINING.—			
Scotia-Française des Comptoirs du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	£625, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	£82, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	£15, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	£10, buyers
CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED	20,000	\$100	all \$177, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	£23, sellers
Holmes Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50, sellers
STREAMSHIP COMPANIES.—			
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	39,000	\$25	83, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	83, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	83, sales & sol.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	prof. £25	72 sol. £16.10.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1, 97.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	£26, sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	£23, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	£14, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—			
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all \$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	85, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	83, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	86, sales & sol.
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	810, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	ord. \$10	£112, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100	fters. \$10	\$100.
UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.	50,000	\$10	89, sellers
RUBBERS.—			
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—
Balgowrie	—	—	—
Pegals	—	—	—
Allagars	—	—	—
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—
Castelfield, fully paid	—	—	—
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—
Kamminga	—	—	—
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—
Ledbury's	—	—	—
Lingga	—	—	—
Saponge	—	—	—
Shelfords	—	—	—
Sungei-Kapars	—	—	—
United Sertangs	—	—	—
Bukit Kajangs	—	—	—
Eastern and International	—	—	—
London Ventures	—	—	—
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—
Merleman	—	—	—
Batu Tiga	—	—	—
OPPIUM.			
Malwa New	—	—	—
Malwa Old	—	—	—
Malwa Older	—	—	—
Malwa V. Old	—	—	—
Persian			